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Active matrix liq. crystal display device - has R, G and B colour filters  
provided at actuation circuit of second substrate in opposing pile  
position

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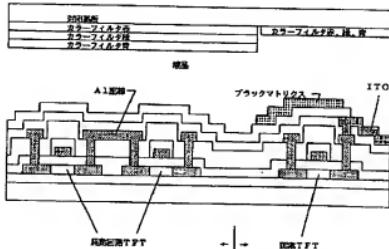
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## (54)【発明の名称】アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置

## (57)【要約】

【目的】 工程数を増やすずに、開口率を向上させ、駆動回路部の遮光のできるアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置を提供する。

【構成】 TFTにより構成された、画素部および前記画素部を駆動する駆動回路部を、同一面上に有する第一の絶縁基板と、前記基板に対向し、カラーフィルタを有する第二の絶縁基板と、前記第一の絶縁基板と前記第二の絶縁基板との間に充填された、液晶材と、を少なくとも有する、アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置において、前記第二の絶縁基板上の、前記駆動回路部に対向する位置に、R(赤)、G(緑)、B(青)の三種のカラーフィルタを重ねて設け、遮光膜を構成する。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】薄膜トランジスタが接続された画素部が、複数マトリクス状に配置された画素部と、薄膜トランジスタにより構成された、前記画素部を駆動する駆動回路部とを、同一面上に有する第一の絶縁基板と、前記基板に対向し、カラーフィルタを有する第二の絶縁基板と、  
前記第一の絶縁基板と前記第二の絶縁基板との間に充填された、液晶材と、  
を少なくとも有する、アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置において、  
前記第二の絶縁基板上の、前記駆動回路部に対向する位置に、R(赤)、G(緑)、B(青)の三種のカラーフィルタが重ねて設けられることにより構成される、遮光膜が設けられていることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置。

【請求項2】薄膜トランジスタが接続された画素部が、複数マトリクス状に配置された画素部と、薄膜トランジスタにより構成された、前記画素部を駆動する駆動回路部とを、同一面上に有する第一の絶縁基板と、  
前記画素部に対向する位置に設けられたカラーフィルタを有する、前記第一の絶縁基板に対向する第二の絶縁基板と、  
前記第一の絶縁基板と前記第二の絶縁基板との間に充填された、液晶材と、  
を少なくとも有する、アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置において、  
前記画素部には、ブラックマトリクスが設けられ、  
前記第二の絶縁基板上の、前記駆動回路部に対向する位置に、R(赤)、G(緑)、B(青)の三種のカラーフィルタが重ねて設けられることにより構成される遮光膜が設けられていることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置。

【請求項3】薄膜トランジスタが接続された画素部が、複数マトリクス状に配置された画素部と、薄膜トランジスタにより構成された、前記画素部を駆動する駆動回路部とを、同一面上に有する第一の絶縁基板と、  
前記画素部に対向する位置に設けられたカラーフィルタを有する、前記第一の絶縁基板に対向する第二の絶縁基板と、  
前記第一の絶縁基板と前記第二の絶縁基板との間に充填された、液晶材と、  
を少なくとも有する、アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置において、  
前記画素部には、ブラックマトリクスが設けられ、  
前記駆動回路部は、前記ブラックマトリクスと同一材料によって構成される配線材を有し、  
前記第二の絶縁基板上の、前記駆動回路部に対向する位置に、R(赤)、G(緑)、B(青)の三種のカラーフィルタが重ねて設けられることにより構成される遮光膜が設け

られていることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置。

【請求項4】請求項1～3において、遮光膜を構成する、R(赤)、G(緑)、B(青)の三種のカラーフィルタのそれぞれは、画素部に対向する位置に設けられた同種のカラーフィルタと、同一組成を有していることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置。

【請求項5】薄膜トランジスタが接続された画素部が、複数マトリクス状に配置された画素部と、薄膜トランジスタにより構成された、前記画素部を駆動する駆動回路部とを、同一面上に有する第一の絶縁基板と、  
前記画素部に対向する位置に設けられたカラーフィルタを有する、前記第一の絶縁基板に対向する第二の絶縁基板と、

前記第一の絶縁基板と前記第二の絶縁基板との間に充填された、液晶材と、  
を少なくとも有する、アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置において、  
前記画素部には、ブラックマトリクスが設けられ、  
前記駆動回路部は、前記ブラックマトリクスと同一材料によって構成される配線材を有し、  
前記第二の絶縁基板上の、前記駆動回路部に対向する位置に、遮光膜が設けられていることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置。

【請求項6】請求項1～5において、駆動回路は、直接または薄膜を介して、液晶材に接していることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置。

【請求項7】請求項1～6において、対向基板は、駆動回路に対向する大きさを有していることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】  
【0001】  
【産業上の利用分野】本発明はアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置に関し、とくにその開口率の向上と工程の削減をはかったアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置に関する。

【0002】  
【従来の技術】アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置とは、マトリクスの各交差部に画素が配置され、すべての画素にはスイッチング用の素子のオン／オフによって制御されるものをいう。このような表示装置の表示媒体としては液晶を用いる。本発明ではスイッチング素子として、特に三端子素子、すなわち、ゲート、ソース、ドレインを有する薄膜トランジスタを用いる。

【0003】また、本発明の記述においては、マトリクスにおける行とは、当該行に平行に配置された走査線（ゲート線）が当該行の薄膜トランジスタのゲート電極に接続されているものを言い、列とは当該行に平行に配置された信号線（ソース線）が当該列の薄膜トランジ

タのソース（もしくはドレイン）電極に接続されているものを言う。さらに、走査線を駆動する回路を走査線駆動回路、信号線を駆動する回路を信号線駆動回路と称する。また、薄膜トランジスタをTFTと称する。近年、ビデオカメラのビュウファインダやプロジェクタの市場において、駆動回路をポリシリコンTFTを用いてガラス基板上に画素TFTと同時に形成した液晶表示装置が主流になつてゐる。さらに、その液晶表示装置の信頼性向上、基板サイズの縮小のため駆動回路を画素TFTと同様に液晶領域内に設けることがおこなわれている。

【0004】図2に示すのはアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置の第一の従来例である。この例にあるようにアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置は図2の上方に信号線駆動回路、左方に走査線駆動回路を配置し、信号線、走査線の駆動をおこなっている。図3は対向基板上のブラックマトリクスとITO画素電極が重なることによってITO画素電極間の光を遮さない領域を示している。ブラックマトリクスとは画素電極間の隙間やTFTエリアの光を遮る層で、パネルの開口率を決定し、表示輝度に重大な影響を与える。開口率とはブラックマトリクスの開口面積を画素セルの面積で割ったもので値が大きいほど表示には有利である。この例の断面図を図4に示す。カラー表示では輝度の向上が大きな課題であり、開口率を上げる必要がある。また、開口率を向上させることでバックライト等の光源の明るさを小さくすることができ、液晶表示装置の消費電力を低減させることができ。

#### 【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ブラックマトリクスを対向基板に作り場合、TFT基板と対向基板との張り合せ精度から、図3に示すようにブラックマトリクスはITO画素電極に5~7μm程度入り込んでいるため開口部の面積を大きくできないという問題点があった。

【0006】図5に示すのはその問題の解決策を施した第二の従来例である。この例では、ブラックマトリクスを対向基板からTFT基板に移した。このとき、ブラックマトリクスとITO画素電極を同一基板上に形成するため、張り合せ精度が向上し重なり領域が2μm程度で済む。よって、ブラックマトリクスをTFT基板に移すことでの、図3の例では、図3(A)に示す、開口率が約15%（重なり領域7μm）から、図3(B)に示す、約40%（重なり領域2μm）に大きく向上した。特に、前述した様に、対向基板を駆動回路に向向する大きさを有するものとし、駆動回路を液晶領域の中に設けたものでは、駆動回路領域と画素領域が近接となるため、駆動回路においても遮光の必要が発生する。

【0007】画素の遮光のためのブラックマトリクスをTFT基板に移し、その遮光膜にて駆動回路の遮光を行つた場合、遮光に関しては問題ないが、駆動回路のTFTと

ブラックマトリクスとの間の層間絶縁膜の容量が無視できなくなる。層間膜の厚さを3000Åとし、窒化膜を使用すると単位面積当たりの絶縁膜の容量は $2.50 \times 10^{-11} [F/\mu m^2]$ となり、たとえば、駆動回路のクロックライン等に巾100μm、長さ50000μmの配線があった場合、駆動回路の配線とブラックマトリクスの間の容量は $1.25 \times 10^{-1} [F]$ となる。このとき、駆動回路の配線の遅延時間は配線のシート抵抗を0.2[Ω·μm<sup>2</sup>]とすると $1.25 \times 10^{-1} [s]$ となり、数MHzで配線を駆動する場合に問題となる。駆動回路は画素TFTと比較して回路特性が重要で改善が必要である。

【0008】図6に示すのはブラックマトリクスを対向基板からTFT基板に移すことでの駆動回路特性が悪くなる問題の解決策を施した第三の従来例である。この例では、画素部のブラックマトリクスのみTFT基板に移し、駆動部のブラックマトリクスは対向基板に形成する。しかし、この場合、開口率は向上するものの、ブラックマトリクスをTFT基板と対向基板の両方に形成するため工程数が増えることになる。

【0009】本発明は、工程数を増やすずに、開口率を向上させた液晶表示装置を提供することを目的とする。本発明は、工程数を増やすずに、駆動回路部の遮光できる液晶表示装置を提供することを目的とする。

#### 【0010】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題を解決するためには、本発明は、薄膜トランジスタが接続された画素が、複数マトリクス状に配置された画素部と、薄膜トランジスタにより構成された、前記画素部を駆動する駆動回路部とを、同一面上に有する第一の絶縁基板と、前記基板に対向し、カラーフィルタを有する第二の絶縁基板と、前記第一の絶縁基板と前記第二の絶縁基板との間に充填された、液晶材と、を少なくとも有する、アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置において、前記第二の絶縁基板上の、前記駆動回路部に対向する位置に、R(赤)、G(緑)、B(青)の三種のカラーフィルタが重ねて設けられることにより構成される、遮光膜が設けられていることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置である。

【0011】また、本発明の他の構成は、薄膜トランジスタが接続された画素が、複数マトリクス状に配置された画素部と、薄膜トランジスタにより構成された、前記画素部を駆動する駆動回路部とを、同一面上に有する第一の絶縁基板と、前記画素部に対向する位置に設けられたカラーフィルタを有する、前記第一の絶縁基板に対向する第二の絶縁基板と、前記第一の絶縁基板と前記第二の絶縁基板との間に充填された、液晶材と、を少なくとも有する、アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置において、前記画素部には、ブラックマトリクスが設けられ、前記第二の絶縁基板上の、前記駆動回路部に対向する位置に、R(赤)、G(緑)、B(青)の三種のカラーフ

5 イルタが重ねて設けられることにより構成される遮光膜が設けられていることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置である。

【0012】また、本発明の他の構成は、薄膜トランジスタが接続された画素部が、複数マトリクス状に配置された画素部と、薄膜トランジスタにより構成された、前記画素部を駆動する駆動回路部とを、同一面上に有する第一の絶縁基板と、前記画素部に対向する位置に設けられたカラーフィルタを有する、前記第一の絶縁基板に対向する第二の絶縁基板と、前記第一の絶縁基板と前記第二の絶縁基板との間に充填された、液晶材と、を少なくとも有する、アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置において、前記画素部には、ブラックマトリクスが設けられ、前記駆動回路部は、前記ブラックマトリクスと同一材料によって構成される配線材を有し、前記第二の絶縁基板上の、前記駆動回路部に対向する位置に、R(赤)、G(緑)、B(青)の三種のカラーフィルタが重ねて設けられることにより構成される遮光膜が設けられていることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置である。

【0013】また、本発明の他の構成は、上記の各構成において、遮光膜を構成する、R(赤)、G(緑)、B(青)の三種のカラーフィルタのそれぞれは、画素部に対向する位置に設けられた同種のカラーフィルタと、同一組成を有していることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置である。

【0014】また、本発明の他の構成は、薄膜トランジスタが接続された画素部が、複数マトリクス状に配置された画素部と、薄膜トランジスタにより構成された、前記画素部を駆動する駆動回路部とを、同一面上に有する第一の絶縁基板と、前記画素部に対向する位置に設けられたカラーフィルタを有する、前記第一の絶縁基板に対向する第二の絶縁基板と、前記第一の絶縁基板と前記第二の絶縁基板との間に充填された、液晶材と、を少なくとも有する、アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置において、前記画素部には、ブラックマトリクスが設けられ、前記駆動回路部は、前記ブラックマトリクスと同一材料によって構成される配線材を有し、前記第二の絶縁基板上の、前記駆動回路部に対向する位置に、遮光膜が設けられていることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置である。

【0015】また、本発明の他の構成は、上記各構成において、駆動回路は、直接または薄膜を介して、液晶材に接していることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置である。

【0016】また、本発明の他の構成は、上記各構成において、対向基板が、駆動回路に對向する大きさを有していることを特徴とするアクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置である。

【0017】本発明は上記の課題を克服した、工程数を

増やさないで開口率を向上させるものであり、その構成を図1に示す。この例では、画素部のブラックマトリクスを、開口率向上のためTFT基板上に設け、駆動回路部の遮光膜としてカラーフィルタR、G、Bを、対向基板上の同一位置に三枚重ねて設ける。図10にカラーフィルタR、G、Bの分光特性を示す。カラーフィルタR、G、Bを三枚重ねると、図10に示すように可視光が透過せず、遮光膜として用いることができる。また、駆動回路上に、画素部のブラックマトリクスと同層の遮光膜を作成する必要がないため、画素部では、ブラックマトリクスとして用いられている材料を、駆動回路部の配線材を構成する材料として用いることが可能である。

#### 【実施例】

【0018】以下に本実施例におけるアクティブマトリクス回路を用いた液晶表示装置の基板の作製方法の説明を行う。以下、本実施例のモノリシック型アクティブマトリクス回路を得る制作工程について、図7を用いて説明する。この工程は低温ポリシリコンプロセスのものである。図7の左側に駆動回路のTFTの作製工程を、右側にアクティブマトリクス回路のTFTの作製工程をそれぞれ示す。まず、第一の絶縁基板としてガラス基板(701)の上に、下地酸化膜(702)として厚さ1000~3000Åの酸化珪素膜を形成した。この酸化珪素膜の形成方法としては、酸素雰囲気中でのスパッタ法やプラズマCVD法を用いればよい。

【0019】その後、プラズマCVD法やLPCVD法によつてアモルファスのシリコン膜を300~1500Å、好ましくは500~1000Åに形成した。そして、500°C以上、好ましくは、500~600°Cの温度で熱アニールを行い、シリコン膜を結晶化させた、もしくは、結晶性を高めた。熱アニールによって結晶化ののち、光(レーザーなど)アニールをおこなって、さらに結晶化を高めてよい。また、熱アニールによる結晶化の際に特開平6-244103、同6-244104に記述されているように、ニッケル等のシリコンの結晶化を促進させる元素(触媒元素)を添加してもよい。

【0020】次にシリコン膜をエッチングして、島上の駆動回路のTFTの活性層(703)(pチャネル型TFT用)、(704)(nチャネル型TFT用)とマトリクス回路のTFT(画素TFT)の活性層(705)を形成した。さらに、酸素雰囲気中でのスパッタ法によって厚さ500~200Åの酸化珪素のゲート絶縁膜(706)を形成した。ゲート絶縁膜の形成方法としては、プラズマCVD法を用いてよい。プラズマCVD法によって酸化珪素膜を形成する場合には、原料ガスとして、一酸化二窒素(N<sub>2</sub>O)もしくは酸素(O<sub>2</sub>)とモノシリラン(SiH<sub>4</sub>)を用いることが好ましかった。

【0021】その後、厚さ2000~6000Åのアルミニウムをスパッタ法によって基板全面に形成した。ここでアルミニウムはその後の熱プロセスによってヒロックが発生

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するのを防止するため、シリコンまたはスカンジウム、パラジウムなどを含有するものを用いてもよい。そしてこれをエッチングしてゲート電極（707、708、709）を形成する。（図7（A））

次に、このアルミニウムを陽極酸化する。陽極酸化によってアルミニウムの表面は酸化アルミニウム（710、711、712）となり、絶縁物としての効果を有する様になる。（図7（B））

【0022】次に、Pチャネル型TFTの活性層を複数フォトレジストのマスク（713）を形成する。そしてイオンドーピング法によってフォスフィンをドーピングガスとして燐を注入する。ドーズ量は $1 \times 10^{12} \sim 5 \times 10^{13}$ 原子/cm<sup>2</sup>とする。この結果として、強いN型領域（ソース、ドレイン）（714、715）が形成される。（図7（C））

次に、Nチャネル型TFTの活性層および画素TFTの活性層を複数フォトレジストのマスク（716）を形成する。そして再びイオンドーピング法によってジボラン（B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>）をドーピングガスとしてホウ素を注入する。ドーズ量は $5 \times 10^{14} \sim 8 \times 10^{14}$ 原子/cm<sup>2</sup>とする。この結果として、P型領域（717）が形成される。以上のドーピングにより、強いN型領域（ソース、ドレイン）（714、715）、強いP型領域（ソース、ドレイン）（717）が形成される。（図7（D））

【0023】その後、450～850°Cで0.5～3時間の熱アニールを施すことにより、ドーピングによるダメージを回復せしめ、ドーピング不純物を活性化、シリコンの結晶性を回復させた。その後、全面に層間絶縁物（718）として、プラズマCVD法によって酸化珪素膜を厚さ3000～6000Å形成した。これは、空化珪素膜あるいは酸化珪素膜と空化珪素膜の多層膜であってもよい。そして、層間絶縁膜（718）をウエットエッチング法またはドライエッチング法によって、エッティングして、ソース／ドレインにコンタクトホールを形成した。

【0024】そして、スパッタ法によって厚さ2000～6000のアルミニウム膜、もしくはチタンとアルミニウムの多層膜を形成する。これをエッチングして、周辺回路の電極・配線（719、720、721）および画素TFTの電極・配線（722、723）を形成した。（図7（E））さらに、プラズマCVD法によって、厚さ1000～3000Åの空化珪素膜（724）をバッシベーション膜として形成し、これをエッティングして、画素TFTの電極（723）に達するコンタクトホールを形成した。次に、スパッタ法で成膜した厚さ500～1500ÅのITO（インジウム銻酸化物）膜をエッティングして、画素電極（725）を形成した。そして、プラズマCVD法によって、厚さ2000Åの空化珪素膜（726）を形成し、これをエッティングして層間膜とした。

【0025】最後に、スパッタ法によって厚さ2000Åのチタンかクロム膜を形成する。これをエッティングして画

素部ブラックマトリクス（727）を形成した。ここで、ブラックマトリクスが最上層であるがITOとブラックマトリクスは逆でもよい。

【0026】次に、対向基板の製造方法について、図8を用いて説明する。図8に、実施例1における対向基板の工程断面図を示す。第二の絶縁基板としてガラス基板（801）の上に、カラーフィルタ（802）として厚さ1.6μmの赤のカラーレジストをスピナーを用いて塗布する。次に90°Cの温度で乾燥し、露光、現像、水洗を行ない、210°Cの温度で乾燥する。それにより、第一の絶縁基板上に形成された、駆動回路部の全面、及び画素部のR（赤）領域に対向する、対向基板上の位置に、赤（R）のカラーフィルタが形成される。次に、同じ方法で、前工程により駆動回路の全面に対向する赤（R）を塗布した領域、及び画素部のG（緑）領域に対向する、対向基板上の位置に、厚さ1.4μmのG（緑）のカラーフィルタ（803）を形成する。次に、同じ方法で、前工程により駆動回路の全面に対向するG（緑）を塗布した領域、及び画素部のG（緑）領域に対向する、対向基板上の位置に、厚さ1.5μmのB（青）のカラーフィルタ（804）を形成する。その後、残差除去のためにO<sub>2</sub>アッショニングを行い、次にカラーフィルタを保護するための厚さ1.1μmのオーバーコート膜を形成する。最後に、スパッタ法で全面に厚さ500～1500ÅのITO（インジウム銻酸化物）膜を成膜して、画素電極（805）を形成する。

【0027】このようにして、画素部に対向する、対向基板上の位置には、個々の画素に対応した、R、G、Bの三色のカラーフィルタを設け、駆動回路部全面に対向する、対向基板上の領域には、R、G、Bの三種（三色）のカラーフィルタが重ねて設けられる。R、G、Bの三種（三色）のカラーフィルターを重ねると、可視光をほとんど通さなくなるため、視覚において黒表示となり、実質的な遮光膜を構成することができる。

【0028】次に、アクティブマトリクス型液晶表示装置の組立工程を以下に説明する。TFT基板、対向基板を洗浄し、薬液等を十分におとす。次に、配向膜をTFT基板、対向基板に付着させる。配向膜はある一定の溝が刻まれ、その溝にそって、液晶分子が均一に配列する。配向膜にはチルセルソングカルメチルビロリドンといった溶媒に溶媒の約10重量%のポリイミドを溶解したものを使い、これをポリイミドワニスと呼ぶ。ポリイミドワニスはフレキソ印刷装置によって印刷する。

【0029】そして、TFT基板、対向基板の両基板に付着した配向膜を加熱、硬化させる。これをペークとよび、最高温度約300°Cの熱風を送り加熱し、ポリイミドワニスを焼成、硬化させるものである。その次に配向膜の付着したガラス基板を毛足の長さ2～3mmのバフ布（レイヨン、ナイロン等の繊維）で一定方向にこすり、微細な溝をつくるラビング工程を行う。そして、TFT基



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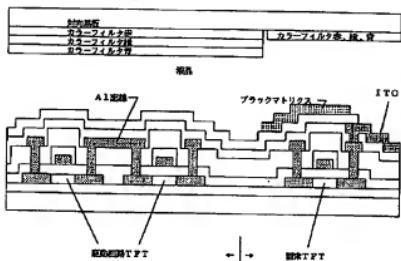
717  
ス、ドレイン)  
718、726  
719～724

強いP型領域(ソーナー  
層間絶縁膜  
Al電極

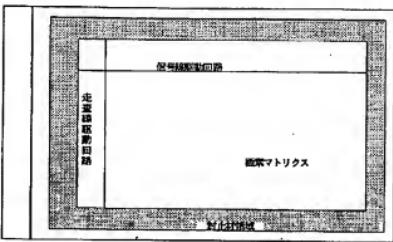
725  
727  
802～804

画素透明電極  
ブラックマトリクス  
カラーフィルタ

【図 1】

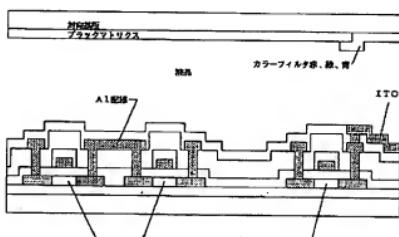
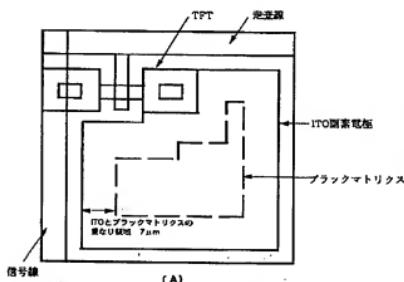


【図 2】

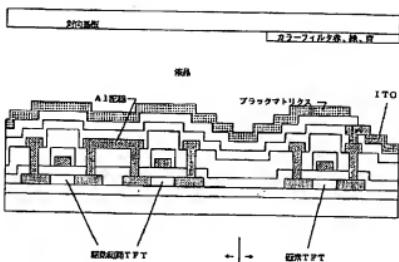
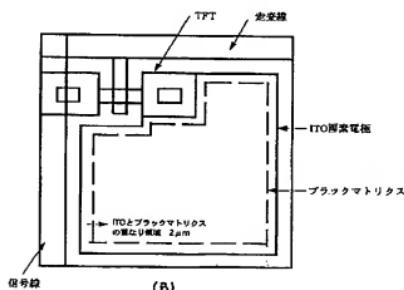


【図 4】

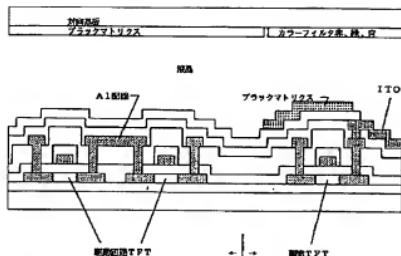
【図 3】



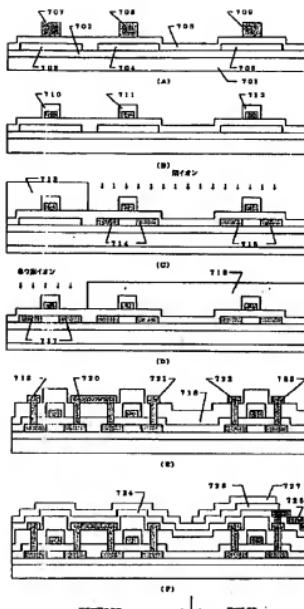
【図 5】



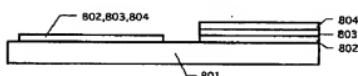
【図 6】



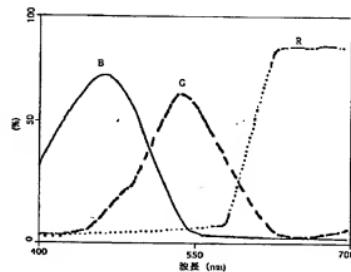
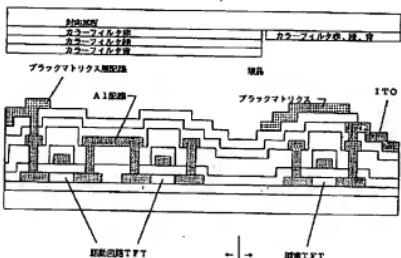
【図 7】



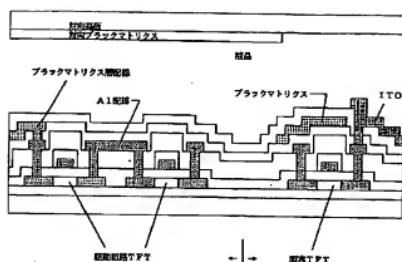
【図 8】



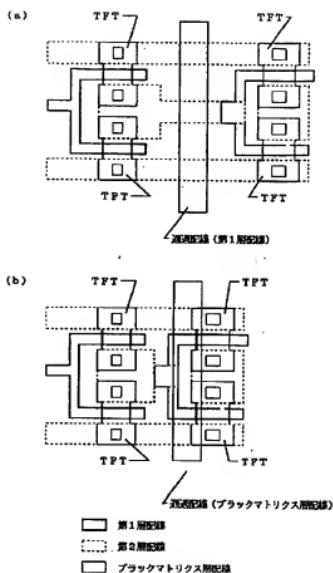
【図 10】



【図 1 1】



【図 1 2】




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フロントページの続き

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Inventor: Shunpei Yamazaki, Toshimitsu Konuma, Jun Koyama,  
and Osame Mitsuaki

Applicant: SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LAB CO., LTD.

Title of the Invention: ACTIVE MATRIX TYPE LIQUID CRYSTAL  
DISPLAY APPARATUS

**Abstract:**

**[Purpose]**

To provide an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus that can shield the driving circuit section from the light by increasing the opening ratio without increasing the number of manufacturing processes.

**[Constitution]**

In an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus that comprises at least a first insulating substrate having a pixel section configured by TFTs and a driving circuit section that drives the pixel section on the same plane, a second insulating substrate that faces the substrate and has a color filter, and a liquid crystal material filled between the first insulating substrate and the second insulating substrate, a light shielding film is composed by superimposingly providing color filters of three kinds, that are, R (red), G (green), and B (blue) at the positions, on the second insulating substrate,

facing the driving circuit section.

Claims:

[Claim 1] An active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus comprising at least:

a first insulating substrate having, on the same plane, a pixel section in which a plurality of pixels to which thin film transistors are connected are arranged in a state of matrix and a driving circuit section that drives the pixel section configured by the thin film transistors;

a second insulating substrate that faces the substrate and has a color filter; and

a liquid crystal material filled between the first insulating substrate and the second insulating substrate,

which is characterized in that a light shielding film configured by superimposing color filters of three kinds including R (red), G (green) and B (blue) is provided at the position, on the second insulating substrate, facing the driving circuit section.

[Claim 2] An active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus comprising at least:

a first insulating substrate having, on the same plane, a pixel section in which a plurality of pixels to which thin film transistors are connected are arranged in a state of matrix and a driving circuit section that drives the pixel section configured by the thin film transistors;

a second insulating substrate that faces the first insulating substrate and has a color filter provided at a position facing the pixel section; and

a liquid crystal material filled between the first insulating substrate and the second insulating substrate,

which is characterized in that the pixel section is provided with a black matrix; and

a light shielding film configured by superimposing color filters of three kinds including R (red), G (green), and B (blue) is provided at the position, on the second insulating substrate, facing the driving circuit section.

[Claim 3] An active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus comprising at least:

a first insulating substrate having, on the same plane, a pixel section in which a plurality of pixels to which thin film transistors are connected are arranged in a state of matrix and a driving circuit section that drives the pixel section configured by the thin film transistors;

a second insulating substrate that faces the first insulating substrate and has a color filter provided at a position facing the pixel section; and

a liquid crystal material filled between the first insulating substrate and the second insulating substrate,

which is characterized in that the pixel section is provided with a black matrix;

the driving circuit section has a wiring material made of the same material as that of the black matrix; and

a light shielding film configured by superimposing color filters of three kinds including R (red), G (green), and B (blue) is provided at the position, on the second insulating substrate, facing the driving circuit section.

[Claim 4] The active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus according to claims 1 to 3, characterized in that each of the color filters of three kinds including R (red), G (green), and B (blue) that configure the light shielding film has the same composition as that of the color filter of the same kind arranged at the position facing the pixel section.

[Claim 5] An active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus comprising at least:

a first insulating substrate having, on the same plane, a pixel section in which a plurality of pixels to which thin film transistors are connected are arranged in a state of matrix and a driving circuit section that drives the pixel section configured by the thin film transistors;

a second insulating substrate that faces the first insulating substrate and has a color filter provided at a position facing the pixel section; and

a liquid crystal material filled between the first insulating substrate and the second insulating substrate, which is characterized in that the pixel section is

provided with a black matrix; the driving circuit section has a wiring material made of the same material as that of the black matrix; and a light shielding film is provided with a light shielding film at the position, on the second insulating substrate, facing the driving circuit section.

[Claim 6] The active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus according to claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the driving circuit contacts with the liquid crystal material directly or through a thin film.

[Claim 7] The active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus according to claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the facing substrate has a size comparable to the driving circuit.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0001]

[Filed of the Invention]

The present invention relates to an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus, and particularly relates to an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus on which increase in the opening ratio and reduction in processes are aimed.

[0002]

[Prior Art]

In an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus,

pixels are disposed at the intersections of a matrix, all the pixels are provided with a device for switching, and thereby pixel information is controlled by on/off of the switching devices. Liquid crystals are used as display media of such display apparatuses. In the invention, particularly, three terminal devices, that is, thin film transistors having gate, source, and drain are used as the switching devices.

[0003]

In the description of the invention, with regard to the rows of the matrix, scan lines (gate lines) arranged parallel to the rows are connected to the gate electrodes of the thin film transistors on the rows, and with regard to the columns of the matrix, signal lines (source lines) arranged parallel to the rows are connected to the source (or drain) electrodes of the thin film transistors on the columns. A circuit to drive the scan lines is referred to as the scan line driving circuit, and a circuit to drive the signal lines is referred to as the signal line driving circuit. The thin film transistors are referred to as the TFTs. In recent years, the market of viewfinders of video cameras and projectors has been ruled by liquid crystal display apparatuses in which the driving circuit is formed simultaneously with pixel TFTs on a glass substrate using polysilicone TFTs. Further, a driving circuit to increase the reliability and reduce the size of the substrate of the liquid crystal display apparatuses is provided in the

liquid crystal region as well as pixel TFTs.

[0004]

Fig. 2 shows a first conventional example of an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus. As shown in this example, the active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus has a signal line driving circuit disposed as shown in the upper part of Fig. 2 and a scan line driving circuit disposed as shown in the left part of Fig. 2, and thereby carries out driving of the signal lines and scan lines. Fig. 3 is a magnification of a part of the pixel matrix in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows the region that does not pass the light between ITO pixel electrodes in such a manner that the black matrix on the facing substrate and the ITO pixel electrodes are superimposed. A black matrix is a layer that shields lights in the gap between the pixel electrodes and the TFT area, and defines the opening ratio of a panel, thus having significant effects on the display luminance. The opening ratio is the opening area of the black matrix divided by the area of the pixel cell, and a greater ratio is more advantageous for display. Fig. 4 shows a cross sectional view of this example. In color displaying, increase in luminance is a significant requirement, and it is required to increase the opening ratio. By increasing the opening ratio, the brightness of a light source of a backlight or the like is decreased, and thus the consumption power of the liquid crystal display apparatus is reduced.

[0005]

[Problems to be resolved by the Invention]

In making a black matrix on a facing substrate, the black matrix is located approximately 5 to 7  $\mu\text{m}$  inside the ITO pixel electrodes as shown in Fig. 3 for accuracy in sticking the TFT substrate and the facing substrate together, and accordingly, there has been a problem that it is difficult to make the area of the opening large.

[0006]

Fig. 5 shows a second conventional example in which this problem is solved. In this example, the black matrix is moved from the facing substrate to the TFT substrate. Since the black matrix and the ITO pixel electrode are formed on the same substrate herein, the accuracy in sticking is improved with the superimposing area as narrow as approximately 2  $\mu\text{m}$ . By thus moving the black matrix to the TFT substrate, in the example in Fig. 3, the opening ratio is greatly increased from approximately 15% (superimposing area of 7  $\mu\text{m}$ ), as shown in Fig. 3(A), to approximately 40% (superimposing area of 2  $\mu\text{m}$ ), as shown in Fig. 3(B). Particularly, as described above, if the facing substrate has a size comparable to the driving circuit and is disposed in the liquid crystal region, the driving circuit region and the pixel region are close, and accordingly, light shielding is required also on the driving circuit.

[0007]

If the black matrix for light shielding of the pixels is moved to the TFT substrate and light shielding of the driving circuit is carried out by this light shielding film, there is no problem with light shielding, but the capacity of the interlayer insulating film between the TFTs of the driving circuit and the black matrix is not negligible. If the thickness of the interlayer film is set to 3000 Å, and a nitride film is used, the capacity of the insulating film per unit area is  $2.50 \times 10^{-16}$  [F/ $\mu\text{m}^2$ ]. Accordingly, for example, if there is a wiring 100  $\mu\text{m}$  in width and 50000  $\mu\text{m}$  in length on the clock line of the driving circuit or the like, the capacity between the wiring of the driving circuit and the black matrix is  $1.25 \times 10^{-9}$  [F]. In this case, if the sheet resistance of the wiring is 0.2 [ $\Omega/\mu\text{m}^2$ ], the delay time of the wiring of the driving circuit is  $1.25 \times 10^{-7}$  [s], which will be a problem in driving the wiring in several MHz. The circuit characteristic is important for the driving circuit compared to the pixel TFTs and requires to be improved.

[0008]

Fig. 6 shows a second conventional example in which the problem that the driving circuit characteristics are unsatisfactory is solved by moving a black matrix from a facing substrate to the TFT substrate. In this example, only the black matrix of the pixel section is moved to the TFT substrate, and the black matrix of the driving section is formed on the facing

substrate. In this case, the opening ratio is increased, but the number of manufacturing processes is increased due to forming a black matrix on both the TFT substrate and the facing substrate.

[0009]

An object of the invention is to provide a liquid crystal display apparatus having an increased opening ratio without increasing the number of manufacturing processes. An object of the invention is to provide a liquid crystal display apparatus capable of shielding lights of the driving circuit section without increasing the number of manufacturing processes.

[0010]

[Means of solving the Problems]

To solve the above problem, the invention provides an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus comprising at least a first insulating substrate having, on the same plane, a pixel section in which a plurality of pixels to which thin film transistors are connected are arranged in a state of matrix and a driving circuit section that drives the pixel section configured by the thin film transistors, a second insulating substrate that faces the above described substrate and has a color filter, and a liquid crystal material filled between the first insulating substrate and the second insulating substrate, wherein the active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus is characterized in that a light shielding film configured by superimposing color filters of three kinds including R (red),

G (green), and B (blue) is provided at the position, on the second insulating substrate, facing the driving circuit section.

[0011]

Another configuration according to the invention provides an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus comprising at least a first insulating substrate having, on the same plane, a pixel section in which a plurality of pixels to which thin film transistors are connected are arranged in a state of matrix and a driving circuit section that drives the pixel section configured by the thin film transistors, a second insulating substrate that faces the above described first insulating substrate and has a color filter provided at a position facing the pixel section, and a liquid crystal material filled between the first insulating substrate and the second insulating substrate, wherein the active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus is characterized in that the pixel section is provided with a black matrix, and a light shielding film configured by superimposing color filters of three kinds, that are, R (red), G (green), and B (blue) is provided at the position, on the second insulating substrate, facing the driving circuit section.

[0012]

Another configuration according to the invention provides an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus comprising at least a first insulating substrate having, on

the same plane, a pixel section in which a plurality of pixels to which thin film transistors are connected are arranged in a state of matrix and a driving circuit section that drives the pixel section configured by the thin film transistors, a second insulating substrate that faces the above described first insulating substrate and has a color filter provided at a position facing the pixel section, and a liquid crystal material filled between the first insulating substrate and the second insulating substrate, wherein the active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus is characterized in that the pixel section is provided with a black matrix, the driving circuit section has a wiring material made of the same material as that of the black matrix, and a light shielding film configured by superimposingly arranging color filters of three kinds including R (red), G (green), and B (blue) is provided at the position, on the second insulating substrate, facing the driving circuit section.

[0013]

Another configuration according to the invention provides an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus characterized in that, in each of the above described configurations, each of the color filters of three kinds including R (red), G (green), and B (blue) that configure the light shielding film has the same composition as that of the color filter of the same kind arranged at the position facing

the pixel section.

[0014]

Another configuration according to the invention provides an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus comprising at least a first insulating substrate having, on a same plane, a pixel section in which a plurality of pixels to which thin film transistors are connected are arranged in a state of matrix and a driving circuit section that drives the pixel section configured by the thin film transistors, a second insulating substrate that faces the above described first insulating substrate and has a color filter provided at a position facing the pixel section, and a liquid crystal material filled between the first insulating substrate and the second insulating substrate, wherein the active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus is characterized in that the pixel section is provided with a black matrix, the driving circuit section has a wiring material made of the same material as that of the black matrix, and a light shielding film is provided at the position, on the second insulating substrate, facing the driving circuit section.

[0015]

Another configuration according to the invention provides an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus, characterized in that, in each of the above described configurations, the driving circuit contacts with the liquid

crystal material directly or through a thin film.

[0016]

Another configuration according to the invention provides an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus, characterized in that, in each of the above described configurations, the facing substrate has a size comparable to the driving circuit.

[0017]

The invention overcomes the above described problems by increasing the opening ratio without increasing the number of manufacturing processes, of which the configuration is shown in Fig. 1. In this example, the black matrix of the pixel section is mounted on the TFT substrate to increase the opening ratio, and arrange color filters R, G, and B at the same position on the facing substrate, with the three color filters superimposed, as a light shielding film of the driving circuit section. Fig. 10 shows the spectral characteristics of the color filters R, G, and B. The three color filters R, G, and B are superimposed, thereby do not pass visible lights, as shown in Fig. 10, and can be used as a light shielding film. Further, since it is not required to form a light shielding film in the same layer as the black matrix of the pixel section, in the pixel section, the material used as the black matrix can also be used as a material configuring the wiring material of the driving circuit.

[Embodiments]

[0018]

The manufacturing method of the substrates of a liquid crystal display apparatus using an active matrix circuit according to the present embodiment will be described below. A manufacturing process to obtain a monolithic type active matrix circuit according to the present embodiment will be described below using Fig. 7. This process is a low temperature polysilicon process. The manufacturing process of the TFTs of the driving circuit is shown in the left side of Fig. 7, and the manufacturing process of the TFTs of the active matrix circuit is shown in the right side of Fig. 7. First of all, a silicon oxide film with a thickness of 1000 to 3000 Å is formed as a substrate oxide film (702) on a glass substrate (701) as a first insulating substrate. This silicon oxide film can be formed by a sputter method or a plasma CVD method in an atmosphere of oxygen.

[0019]

Thereafter, an amorphous silicon film is formed with a thickness of 300 to 1500 Å and preferably 500 to 1000 Å by a plasma CVD method or a LPCVD method. Then, the silicon film is subjected to heat annealing at a temperature higher than 500 degree Centigrade and preferably at 500 to 600 degree Centigrade so that the silicon film is crystallized or becomes more crystalline. After crystallization by heat annealing, the silicon film may be subjected to light (laser or the like)

annealing to be crystallized more. Further, in crystallization by heat annealing, as described in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publications No. 6-244103 and 6-244104, an element (a catalytic element) such as nickel may be added to promote crystallization of silicon.

[0020]

Next, the silicon film is etched to form active layers (703) (for P-channel type TFTs) and (704) (for N-channel type TFT) of the TFTs of the driving circuit on the island, and an active layer (705) of the TFTs (pixel TFTs) of the matrix circuit. Further, a gate insulating film (706) of silicon oxide with a thickness of 500 to 2000 Å is formed by the sputter method in an atmosphere of oxygen. A plasma CVD method may be used to form the gate insulating film. In case of forming a silicon oxide film by a plasma CVD method, it is preferable to use bi-nitrogen monoxide ( $N_2O$ ) or oxygen ( $O_2$ ), and monosilane ( $SiH_4$ ) as raw material gas.

[0021]

Then, aluminum foil with a thickness of 2000 to 6000 Å is formed on the entire surface of the substrate by the sputter method. To prevent generation of hillocks by the heat process thereafter, aluminum containing silicon, scandium, vanadium, or the like may be used. This is etched to form gate electrodes (707, 708, and 709). (Fig. 7 (A))

Next, this aluminum foil is anode oxidized. Anode

oxidization causes the surface of the aluminum foil to become aluminum oxide (710, 711, and 712), which effectively functions as an insulator. (Fig. 7 (B))

[0022]

Next, a mask (713) of a photoresist that covers the active layer of the P-channel type TFTs is formed. Then, phosphorus is added by an ion doping method with phosphine as the doping gas. The dosing amount is set to  $1 \times 10^{12}$  to  $5 \times 10^{13}$  atom/cm<sup>2</sup>. As a result, extreme N-type regions (source and drain) (714 and 715) are formed. (Fig 7 (C))

Next, a mask (716) of a photoresist that covers the active layer of the N-channel type TFTs and the active layer of the pixel TFTs is formed. Then, boron is added by the ion doping method again with diboron (B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) as the doping gas. The dosing amount is set to  $5 \times 10^{14}$  to  $8 \times 10^{15}$  atom/cm<sup>2</sup>. As a result, a P-type region (717) is formed. The above described doping forms extreme N-type regions (source and drain) (714 and 715) and an extreme P-type region (source and drain) (717). (Fig. 7 (D))

[0023]

Thereafter, heat annealing is carried out at 450 to 850 degree Centigrade for 0.5 to 3 hours, thereby the damage caused by doping is recovered, doping impurities are activated, and the crystallinity of silicon is recovered. Then, a silicon oxide film with a thickness of 3000 to 6000 Å is formed by the

plasma CVD method as an interlayer insulator (718) on the entire surface. This may be either a silicon nitride film or a multilayer film of a silicon oxide film and a silicon nitride film. Next, the interlayer insulating film (718) is etched by a wet etching method or a dry etching method to form a contact hole in the source and the drain.

[0024]

Then, an aluminum film with a thickness of 2000 to 6000 Å or a multilayer film of titanium and aluminum is formed by the sputter method. This is etched to form the electrodes and wirings (719, 720, and 721) of the peripheral circuit and the electrodes and wirings (722 and 723) of the pixel TFTs (Fig. 7 (E)). Further, a silicon nitride film (724) with a thickness of 1000 to 3000 Å is formed by the plasma CVD method as a passivation film, and the passivation film is etched to form a contact hole reaching an electrode (723) of the pixel TFTs. Next, an ITO (indium tin oxide) film with a thickness of 500 to 1500 Å formed by the sputter method is etched to form a pixel electrode (725). Then, a silicon nitride film (726) with a thickness of 2000 Å is formed by the plasma CVD method and etched to be an interlayer film.

[0025]

Finally, a titanium or chrome film with a thickness of 2000 Å is formed by the sputter method. This is etched to form the black matrix (727) of the pixel section. The black matrix

is the top layer herein, but the ITO and the black matrix may be reversed.

[0026]

Next, the manufacturing method of the facing substrate will be described with reference to Fig. 8. Fig. 8 shows a manufacturing process sectional view of the facing substrate in a first embodiment. A red color resist, as a color filter (802), with a thickness of 1.6  $\mu\text{m}$  using a spinner is spread over a glass substrate (801) as the second substrate. Next, it is dried at the temperature of 90 degree Centigrade, subjected to exposure, development, and flushing, and dried at the temperature of 210 degree Centigrade. In such a manner, on the facing substrate, at the position facing the entire surface of the driving circuit section formed on the first insulating substrate and the position facing the R (red) region of the pixel section, red (R) color filters are formed. Next, in the same manner, over the region over which red (R) has been spread facing the entire surface of the driving circuit in the previous process, and at the position, on the facing substrate, facing the G (green) region of the pixel section, a G (green) color filter (803) is formed with a thickness of 1.4  $\mu\text{m}$ . Further, in the same manner, over the region over which G (green) has been spread facing the entire surface of the driving circuit in the previous process, and at the position, on the facing substrate, facing the G (green) region of the pixel section,

a B (blue) color filter (804) is formed with a thickness of 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ . Thereafter, ashing of O<sub>2</sub> is carried out to remove the residual, and then an overcoat film with a thickness of 1.1  $\mu\text{m}$  is formed to protect the color filters. Finally, an ITO (indium tin oxide) film with a thickness of 500 to 1500 Å is formed by the sputter method on the entire surface, and thus a pixel electrode (805) is formed.

[0027]

In such a manner, at the position, on the facing substrate, facing the pixel position, color filters of three colors corresponding to respective pixels are provided, and over the region, on the facing substrate, facing the entire surface of the driving circuit section, three kinds (three colors) of color filters, that is, R, G, and B are superimposingly provided. When color filters of three kinds (three colors), that is, R, G, and B are superimposed, visual lights can hardly pass them, and accordingly black display is obtained visually, making it possible to form a practical light shielding film.

[0028]

Next, the assembling process of the active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus is described below. The TFT substrate and the facing substrate are cleaned and liquid detergent is rinsed well. Then, orientation films are stuck to the TFT substrate and the facing substrate. A certain channel is provided on the orientation films, and liquid crystal

molecules are uniformly disposed along the channel. As the material of the orientation films, a solvent such as butylcellosolve or N-Methylpyrrolidone with polyimide solute of approximately 10 % of the solvent in weight is used. This is called polyimide varnish. Polyimide varnish is printed by a flexographic printer.

[0029]

Next, the orientation films stuck to the TFT substrate and the facing substrate are heated and hardened. This is called a bake, in which heated air of a highest temperature of approximately 300 degree Centigrade is supplied to heat the polyimide varnish so that it is baked and hardened. Further, the glass substrates stuck with the orientation films are rubbed with a buff cloth (fibers such as rayon and nylon) with a shag length of 2 to 3 mm in a certain direction to be subjected to a rubbing process to form thin channels. Then, spherical spacers of the polymer group, the glass group, the silica group, or the like are sprinkled either on the TFT substrate or the facing substrate. As sprinkling method of the spacers, there are a wet method in which spacers are merged into a solvent such as pure water or alcohol and sprinkled on a glass substrate, and a dry method in which spacers are sprinkled without using solvents at all.

[0030]

Next, a sealing material is spread over the outer frame

of the pixel section of the TFT substrate. Spreading of the sealing material has a role of bonding the TFT substrate and the facing substrate, and a purpose of preventing the poured liquid crystal material from flowing outside. As the sealing material, a material of an epoxy resin and a phenol hardening material soluted in a solvent of ethyl cellosolve is used. In spreading of the sealing material, the two glass substrates are stuck together. This is carried out by a heat hardening method of hardening the sealing material by high temperature pressing at approximately 160 degree Centigrade for approximately 3 hours. Then, the TFT substrate and the facing substrate are stuck together, and the crystal liquid material is injected from a liquid crystal injection gate to seal the liquid crystal material injection gate. The liquid crystal display apparatus in the present embodiment is constructed as described above.

[0031]

[Second Embodiment]

Fig. 9 shows an example of a second embodiment, of the invention, in which the wiring material of a driving circuit is formed by the same material as that which constructs the black matrix of the pixel section. In other words, a thin film of titanium, chrome, or the like formed to construct the black matrix of the pixel section is not only used as the black matrix but also applied as the wiring material of the driving circuit.

[0032]

In case that a black matrix exists on a TFT substrate as described above, to prevent generation of capacitive coupling, it is not possible to process a thin film of titanium or chrome of the same material as that of the black matrix of the pixel section to form a light shielding film. However, if a thin film of titanium or chrome is not provided such that it covers the entire driving circuit, but is provided such that it covers a part of the driving circuit to the degree that the capacitive coupling is not a problem, there is no problem with that. Since a thin film of titanium or chrome has a high conductivity, by forming the wiring material with use of this film, it is possible to reduce the area by arranging a multilayer wiring of the driving circuit and increasing the device density.

[0033]

Fig. 12 shows the configuration of an inverter chain. Fig. 12(B) shows an example of the configuration of the inverter chain using a thin film of titanium, chrome, or the like formed to form the black matrix not only as the black matrix but also as the wiring material of the driving circuit. As shown in Fig 12(A), in case that another wiring traverses the inverter chain or a wiring material is not used, wiring must be arranged to pass between inverters. However, as shown in Fig. 12(B), a wiring material is formed at the same time as the black matrix is formed, and wiring traversing the inverter chain is formed

using this, which makes it possible to superimpose the wiring on an inverter. In such a manner, reduction in the area of the driving circuit is achieved by multilayer wiring of the driving circuit and increase in the device density.

[0034]

[Third Embodiment]

Fig. 11 shows a third embodiment of the invention, which is an example of a TFT substrate without using color filters. In general, color filters are not used in three plates type liquid crystal projectors or the like. In this case, a common light shielding film is formed on the facing substrate, and the same film as the black matrix of the pixels forms the wiring material of the driving circuit, thereby reduction in the area of the driving circuit is achieved by multilayer wiring of the driving circuit and increasing the device density. In this example, the case that the ITO is formed on the top layer is shown.

[0035]

[Effects of the Invention]

As described above, in the present invention, a black matrix is provided on the TFT substrate as the light shielding film of the pixel section, and color filters R, G, and B are provided, superimposing the three filters, at the same position on the facing substrate, which increases the opening ratio without increasing the number of manufacturing processes.

Further, using the same film as the black matrix as the wiring material, high destiny of the driving circuit is enabled.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Fig. 1] A diagram showing an example of a cross-sectional view of an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus.

[Fig. 2] A diagram showing a first conventional example of an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus.

[Fig. 3] A magnification view showing the first conventional example of an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus.

[Fig. 4] A cross-sectional view showing the first conventional example of an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus.

[Fig. 5] A cross-sectional view showing a second conventional example of an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus.

[Fig. 6] A cross-sectional view showing a third conventional example of an active matrix type liquid crystal display apparatus.

[Fig. 7] A process cross-sectional view of a low temperature polysilicon process according to the invention (TFT substrate).

[Fig. 8] A process cross-sectional view of a facing substrate according to the present invention.

[Fig. 9] A diagram showing a second embodiment of the invention.

[Fig. 10] A diagram showing the spectral characteristics of color filters (R, G, and B).

[Fig. 11] A diagram showing a third embodiment of the invention.

[Fig. 12] A diagram showing examples of patterns of driving circuits according to the invention.

[Description of Symbols]

701 and 801	glass substrate
702	substrate silicon oxide
703 to 705	silicon activated layer
706	gate insulating film
707 to 709	Al gate terminal
710 to 712	anode oxide film
713 to 716	photoresist
714 to 715	extreme N-type region (source and drain)
717	extreme P-type region (source and drain)
718 and 726	layer between insulating film
719 to 724	Al electrode
725	pixel transparent electrode
727	black matrix
802 to 804	color filter

Please refer to reference numerals I wrote on the sheets sent by fax.

Fig. (Abstract)

A1 liquid crystal  
A2 facing substrate  
A3 color filter red  
A4 color filter green  
A5 color filter blue  
A6 color filter red, green, and blue  
A7 Al wiring  
A8 driving circuit TFT  
A9 black matrix  
A10 pixel TFT

FIG. 1

101 liquid crystal  
102 facing substrate  
103 color filter red  
104 color filter green  
105 color filter blue  
106 color filter red, green, and blue  
107 Al wiring  
108 driving circuit TFT  
109 black matrix

110 pixel TFT

FIG. 2

21 signal line driving circuit  
22 scan line driving circuit  
23 pixel matrix  
24 sealing material region

FIG. 3

3A1 scan line  
3A2 ITO pixel electrode  
3A3 black matrix  
3A4 signal line  
3A5 superimposed region of ITO and black matrix 7  $\mu\text{m}$   
3B1 scan line  
3B2 ITO pixel electrode  
3B3 black matrix  
3B4 signal line  
3B5 superimposed region of ITO and black matrix 2  $\mu\text{m}$

FIG. 4

41 liquid crystal  
42 facing substrate  
43 black matrix  
44 color filter red, green, and blue

45 Al wiring  
46 driving circuit TFT  
47 pixel TFT

FIG. 5

51 liquid crystal  
52 facing substrate  
53 color filter red, green, and blue  
54 Al wiring  
55 driving circuit TFT  
56 black matrix  
57 pixel TFT

FIG. 6

61 liquid crystal  
62 facing substrate  
63 black matrix  
64 color filter red, green, and blue  
65 Al wiring  
66 driving circuit TFT  
67 black matrix  
68 pixel TFT

FIG. 7

71 phosphorus ion

72 boron ion

73 driving circuit TFT

74 pixel TFT

FIG. 9

901 liquid crystal

902 facing substrate

903 color filter red

904 color filter green

905 color filter blue

906 color filter red, green, and blue

907 black matrix layer wiring

908 Al wiring

909 driving circuit TFT

910 black matrix

911 pixel TFT

FIG. 10

1001 wavelength (nm)

1002 transmissivity

FIG. 11

1101 liquid crystal

1102 facing substrate

1103 facing black matrix

1104 black matrix layer wiring  
1105 Al wiring  
1106 driving circuit TFT  
1107 black matrix  
1108 pixel TFT

FIG. 12

1201 passing wiring (first layer wiring)  
1202 passing wiring (black matrix layer wiring)  
1203 first layer wiring  
1204 second layer wiring  
1205 black matrix layer wiring